

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.25 per square for 3 weeks; 25¢ for each week.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXV.

GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1865.

NO. 25.

## A STANDARD POLITICAL WORK.

### McPHERSON'S Political History of the Rebellion.

THE Political History of the United States during the Rebellion—extending from November 6, 1860, to July 4, 1864, by HON. EDWARD McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, concerning these stirring times, and is among the most useful and interesting books now before the public.

It contains the various STATE PAPERS of the period—Executive, Judicial, and Legislative—and those of the Military which bear upon political questions; also the Proposals submitted to, and the Laws enacted by Congress, with the vote in each House, upon every leading question, such as Secession, Arrests, Habeas Corpus, Confederate Finance, and every phase of the Slavery Question, also the "Legal Tender," State Taxation, and other features of our Financial Legislation, with Tables of the National and Rebel Debt, all the Military Legislation, including every Proposition and vote at the last Session respecting the Draft, and all the Propositions for the last four years, in reference to the objects of the War and its Prosecution, to Peace and Reconstruction, with the votes thereon, in both the Union and Rebel Congresses—a record, of itself, worth the price of the book.

It also contains a full and fair record of the proceedings in and out of Congress, between the Presidential Election of 1860 and the breaking out of the War; including a statement of each Adjustment Proposition made, and votes taken, and all other data necessary to give a clear view of that event, in all its bearings and relations. It also contains the names of the persons composing the Union and Rebel Administrations and Congresses, with the changes therein, such as the Rebel Legislation, Judicial Rulings, Proclamations, Orders, and Items, as they throw light upon the progress of events—the work forming a magazine of facts arranged in logical order, or grouped in natural harmony, and constituting a most valuable contribution to the historical literature of the country.

In all the votes, parties are classified.

The Index is thorough, both as to names and subjects, giving the reader easy command of the contents.

448 pp., Law Sheep. Price \$4.00.

To be had at the Book & Drug Store of A. D. BUEHLER.

Sept. 20.

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Sept. 20.

## Quarterly Report

OF THE CONTINUED FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, State of Pennsylvania, on the morning of the first Monday of April, 1865:

Notes and bills discounted	\$75,290 00
Furniture and fixtures	700 00
Current expenses	1,850 00
Remittances and other cash items	1,850 00
Due from National Banks	4,633 29
" " State Banks	1,763 79
U.S. Bonds deposited with U.S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes	100,000 00
Circulating notes (deposits)	25,000 00
" " on hand	1,300 00
Other U. S. Securities	25,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes	50,385 04
Total	\$285,774 87
Capital Stock paid in	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund	445 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	90,000 00
Deposits	92,766 75
Dividends unpaid	41 46
Due National Banks	500 99
Exchanges	135 61
Interest	1,885 11
Total	\$285,774 87

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me, this 3d day of April, 1865.

April 11, 1865.

A. J. COOPER.

## Another Change in the Hat & Shoe Business.

A. COBURN, having associated with him in business JOHN S. CRAWFORD, who purchased the interest of JOHN COBURN, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBURN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, &c., and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COBURN.

A. S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name & firm of A. A. COBURN & CO.

Feb. 1, 1865.

## Dissolution.

THE Partnership in the Marble Business, between JOHN CANNON and JAMES ADAIR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Capt. James Adair, in retiring, would respectfully ask for his late partner, J. Cannon, a continuance of the kind and liberal patronage the firm have always received from the people of Adams county, and for which they have our grateful thanks.

JOHN CANNON,  
JAMES ADAIR.

## Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Coal, Lumber and Store business, has been dissolved this day, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm, either by note or book account, are requested to settle at once. The books will be left with C. H. BUEHLER, who will continue the business at the old stand.

JOHN CANNON,  
JAMES ADAIR.

Jan. 17.—Ot.

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JOHN CANNON,  
JAMES ADAIR.

Jan. 17.—Ot.

## Professional Cards.

### Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pension, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY,  
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.  
Oct. 21, 1862.

### D. McCONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE removed to one door west of Bushor's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).

### A. J. COOPER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.

Office between Falmesbeck's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.]

### J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

OFFICE removed to one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

### Removal.

D. R. O'NEAL has removed his office from his building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 7, 1865.

### John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel.) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

Dec. 5.

### CANNON'S

### MARBLE WORKS,

Baltimore street, near the Diamond, GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art.

Jan. 17.—Ot.

### Gettysburg Marble Yard.

### MEALS & BRO.

In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, May 27.

### The Christian Commission.

Notice to Everybody

TWO WILLS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

DURING the fortnight commencing April 24, we will devote 25 per cent. of all the retail sales at our counter, of ALBUMS, STEREO-PHOTO VIEWS, & CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Also Remittances by Mail for the same, when so specified, to the relief of our sick and wounded Soldiers, through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.

Orders by mail for this object, bearing date any time previous to May 1st, will be received and the 25 per cent. paid over.

The acknowledgment of the Treasurer of the Christian Commission will be sent when required.

The goods will be sold at our usual printed catalogue prices.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,  
501 Broadway,  
Three Doors from St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.  
April 4.

### New Goods!—Large Stock!

### MERCHANT TAILORING.

WE have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

### CLOTHS,

### CASSIMERES,

### VESTINGS,

Cassimere, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, rendered by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 9.

### Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of FAINESTOCK BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—JAMES F. FAINESTOCK retiring.

JAMES F. FAINESTOCK,  
HENRY J. FAINESTOCK,  
EDWARD G. FAINESTOCK.

### Dissolution.

THE undersigned, remaining partners of the firm of FAINESTOCK BROTHERS, will continue the business at the same place, under the same name and style of firm.

HENRY J. FAINESTOCK,  
EDWARD G. FAINESTOCK.

Jan. 10, 1865.

### John L. Holtzworth,

IN addition to his Boot and Shoe Store, has engaged the services of an experienced Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manufacture work to order and to attend to all kinds of repairing promptly.

[Jan. 3.]

### Battle-Field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic views of the Battle-Field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first set published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON & BRO.

Dec. 15.

### REVENUE STAMPS of every denomination,

are constantly on hand and for sale, at the First National Bank of Gettysburg.

Nov. 8.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cash.

## Charles Poetry.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

### RICHMOND IS OURS!

Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!

Hark! to the jubilation chorus!

Up, through the lips that no longer repress it,

Up, from the heart of the People! God bless it!

Swelling with loyal emotion,

Leapeth our joy, like an ocean!

Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!

Babylon falls, and her temples and towers

Crumble to ashes before us!

Glory to Grant! Glory to Grant!

Hark! to the shout of our Nation!

Up, from the Irish Heart, up from the German,

Glory to Sheridan!—Glory to Sherman!

Up, from all Peoples uniting—

Freedom's high loyalty plighting—

Glory to all! (Glory to all!)

Heroes who combat, and Martyrs who fall!

Lift up our joyous oration!

Fling out the flag! Flash out the flag!

Up, from the turret and steeple!

Up, from the cottage and over the mansion,

Fling out the symbol of Freedom's expansion!

Victory, onward and onward!

Liberty seals us forever!

Up from each alley, and out from each crag,

Fling out the flag! Flash out the flag!

Borne on the breath of the People!

Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!

Hark! how the welkin is riven!

Hark! to the joy that our Nation convulses,

Timing all hearts to the cannon's loud pulses;

Voices of heroes ascending,

Mingling like waterwords on Liberty's towers,

"Richmond is ours! Richmond is ours!"

Freedom rejoiceth in Heaven!

A. J. H. DEGANNE.

### Miscellaneous.

For the Adams Sentinel.

### Re-appearance of Spring-time.

Winter's blasts lapsed away, his dying

groans were heard in the hollow moan of the

equinoctial storms, his mantle of white has

been melted by the genial rays of old Sol,

his glassy icicles suspended from the eaves

of every building, have dropped to the

ground, and transformed into a liquid element,

the immense coverings of ice which were

seen over large rivers, small streams

and rivulets have been broken up, his unusual

sternness and severity dismissed, his

cheerful first again has died away, and now

he has reluctantly retired with his predecessors—

and Spring, (the very word embraces

a definition, in its most extensive sense,

almost illimitable), clothing herself in

all her wonted beauty, grandeur and

sublimity, has been ushered in strict

conformity to her accustomed place. Nature

has scarcely shown any signs of life, before

many species of the feathered tribe make

their appearance amongst us to animate

creation from the torpid state wherein she

has been monotonously reposing during the

dreary winter months. Among the first

birds of song heard in spring are the Robin

and little Wren, together changing their

sweetest, charming notes the day

dawns. Oh, how pure and embracing are

Spring mornings after the characteristic

showers, together with the warmth of an

April sun, when all nature springs, as it

were, from its slumbers—the buds of leaves

and blossoms swell, the tiny blades of green

grass, and all kinds of vegetation are brought

forth; and the croaking of frogs—so agreeable

and harmonious to the ear (?)—is once more

heard in every meadow and bog, as in

similar seasons of yore.

Each season is attended with its peculiar

beauties and pleasures; but who can possi-

bly hesitate in pronouncing the Spring

season as surpassing them all, for exquisite

beauty and enhancing loveliness. View

for instance, an extensive landscape from

some elevated spot, you will soon experi-

ence a conscious sensibility of buoyancy,

joy and happiness infuse itself upon your

mind; and the beautiful objects the eye

beholds, its sweetly fingers as you con-

template its loveliness and grandeur.

As the vernal season renews and beauti-

fies nature, renovates the leafless and seem-

ingly lifeless forests, and purifies the de-

composed and filthy matter of the earth,

would also, that a similar season of reno-

vation could be experienced in the moral

and political world—would that peace and

harmony might reign in every heart; as it

does in the whole material world; would

that such a change might result, as condu-

cively as the Spring season. But it may

be asked, can this be? Can the hardened

heart be influenced by some concious

instrument, to become a consistent Chris-

tian? Unquestionably it can; the deprav-

ity of human nature and the mighty in-

fluence of Satan to the contrary notwith-

standing.

I cannot refrain from adverting briefly

to the striking manner in which the open-

ing of this Spring has exemplified the po-

litical condition of our imperiled country.

Yes, how eloquently has all nature been

singing of Peace, joy and harmony. Suffice

it to say, the great struggle for our na-

tional existence and a continuance of our

free institutions is in all probability, ended!

Thanks to a just and beneficent Providence!

The safety of the nation is proclaimed

throughout the land, and the establishment

of an honorable and permanent Peace, may

very possibly be anticipated ere the present

Spring season has closed, if the glorious

and exciting events recently consummated

by our triumphant armies, are a criterion

of the prospects of our grand Republic.

The downfall of the boastingly impregna-

ble Rebel Capital, the utter discomfiture

and final surrender of the spacious Lee

with his once powerful army, the enthusi-

astic expressions of joy with which our

victorious soldiers were greeted in Rebel

cities; and in short, the evidences are

undisputable showing the sentiment of the

Southern people and the feelings they en-

tertain tend for a speedy Reunion, typi-

ing the long-wished and long prayed for

and now nearly realized end. Has not

then, this Spring season amply character-

ized and been a blessed harbinger of the

glorious intelligence it bore upon its wings,

of the restoration of Peace, harmony and

joy? Echo answers, it truly has.

But alas, this Spring has not witnessed

solely joy; but a shocking and most de-

pressing grief has closely followed in the

footsteps of exultation. The glad tidings

of Peace and Union had scarcely been fully

discussed, before a National calamity and

bereavement is announced. The Chief

Magistrate of the Nation, ABRAHAM LIN-











## LATEST NEWS.

Gen Sherman, it appears, agreed with the Rebel Gen. Johnston, upon an Armistice, and a basis of peace, which they submitted to their respective "principals," and SUSPENDED HOSTILITIES. The traitor Breckenridge, and others like him, were present, and blundered Sherman.

A Cabinet meeting was held at Washington, on Saturday night, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, by Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet! General Sherman was ordered to RESUME HOSTILITIES AT ONCE, and Gen. Grant started that night to North Carolina, to direct future operations against Johnston's army. He will bring it all right, and that soon. It is feared that this arrangement of Sherman and Johnston will open a way for Jeff. Davis to escape from the country, with all his plunder of gold from the Richmond banks, and previous accumulations. It is said he has \$100,000 in gold deposited in Havana, and \$300,000 in Paris!

Gen. Sherman received information of the assassination of the President on the 17th, and concluded his negotiations with the Rebels on the 18th. This fact increases the general surprise and mortification felt as to the extent of his concessions.

Booth, the assassin, is still at large, though the whole country is alive to arrest him.

It is estimated that 200,000 people visited the remains of President Lincoln at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia.

President Johnson is still occupied receiving delegations. The Indians, Ohio and Maine delegations called to pay their respects on Friday, when addresses were made by Governor Morton, on the part of the Indiana delegation; Governor Brough, on the part of the Ohio delegation; and Representative Rice, on the part of the Maine delegation, the President replying to each most appropriately, despite the heavy rain upon him as an imprudent speaker made by so many visiting delegations.

Moseby, the guerrilla, has not surrendered, although nearly all of his officers did. A reward of \$2,000 has been offered for him by General Hancock, and some of Moseby's own men are hunting him for the reward.

Information has been received by General Grant that Lee's army has been paroled and completely disbanded, and the property turned over to the United States. According to the official report, General Lee surrendered to General Grant twenty-six thousand one hundred and fifteen men, one hundred and fifty-nine pieces of artillery, seventy-one stand of colors, and fifteen thousand nine hundred and eighteen stand of small arms. The number of wagons, caissons, &c., is estimated at eleven hundred, and of horses and mules at four thousand.

Should any accident happen that Johnson should be unable to fulfill the duties of his high office, his successor, until a new election could be held, would be Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, the President pro tem. of the Senate. He was born in Franklin, Conn., Nov. 22, 1806, and is a descendant of Miles Standish. He graduated at Brown University; is a lawyer by profession, and was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844; Speaker of the House in 1847, 1848, 1854; Mayor of the city of Norwich for two years. He was chosen United States Senator from March 4, 1855, for six years, and in 1860 was re-elected for six years.

A number of prominent Marylanders and Washingtonians who went South at the beginning of the rebellion, have returned home, having been paroled with Lee's army—still as Rebel in sentiment as ever. A meeting was held in Frederick on Friday evening last, at which it was resolved not to permit a number of them to come back to that community, unless they have voluntarily laid down their arms and taken the oath of allegiance, under the amnesty proclamation of President Lincoln.

Orders have been issued to prevent paroled Rebel officers from going North. They are to be collected at Forts Monroe and then sent South. The New York papers state that five Rebel officers, who were recently paroled by General Grant, lodged in the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station on Wednesday night, having been unable to secure lodgings at the hotels.

Surrender of Moseby to Gen. Hancock—Rosser Ready to Give Up the Contest.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Advices from Winchester of the 15th inst., state that Col. Moseby, of guerrilla fame, surrendered his forces to Gen. Chapman, at Berryville, at 12 o'clock yesterday. A Lieutenant Colonel of Moseby's command came to Winchester on Sunday and arranged with General Hancock the terms of the surrender. They are similar to those accorded to General Lee's army. It is understood that Gen. Rosser has also asked that his command be included in the cartel. The exact number of men in Moseby's command is not known, but it is supposed not to vary much from seven hundred.

Great numbers of rebel soldiers are arriving within our lines—a few direct from Lee's army. They scout the idea that any portion of their army had gone to Johnston, and say that when it is fairly understood that they can return to their homes without molestation, it will be impossible to keep any considerable number of them together.

## MOBILE CAPTURED.

Over 5,000 Prisoners taken—Ordnance stores and Gunboats taken.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The Times publishes official dispatches announcing the capture of the Spanish Fort and Blakely. The former at 10:30 A. M. on the 9th, with 700 prisoners, and the latter on the same day by assault, and over 5,000 prisoners, with a large amount of ordnance stores. Gunboats and the troops proceeded unresisted towards Mobile, which was captured last evening by a portion of General Smith's command, assisted by the light draught boats, after a short resistance by the enemy.

Secretary Stanton, in a proclamation issued Thursday, informs the nation that the assassin of our late beloved President is still at large, together with several of his accomplices. He says that fifty thousand dollars reward will be paid by the Government, in addition to any reward by State or Municipal authorities, for the apprehension of Booth; twenty-five thousand dollars for the apprehension of G. A. Atzerot, and the like amount for the apprehension of David C. Harold, accomplices of the assassin. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. All persons harboring, secreting or otherwise assisting in the escape of the persons above named will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a military commission and the punishment of death. The reward now offered for the capture of Booth is as follows:

Government of United States.....	\$50,000
State of Maryland.....	10,000
City of Baltimore.....	10,000
City of Washington.....	10,000
Total.....	\$80,000

A Letter from Secretary McCulloch. The following extract from a private letter, dated Washington, April 10, 1865, will be read with interest:

"My Dear Sir—You will perceive that the new Administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of government are not stopped for a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our republican form of government; that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrate does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions, or the regular administration of the laws; that an event which would have shaken any other country to the centre, does not even stagger for a moment a Government like ours.

Very truly yours,

H. McCULLOCH  
"JOHN A. STEWART, Esq., New York."

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—It is curious that the third instance of the succession of a Vice President to the vacant chieftain of the President is marked, with the two former instances, by the fact that the vacancy occurs in the very early part of the term of office. President Harrison was inaugurated March 4, 1841, and died April 4 of the same year, one month after his inauguration. President Taylor was inaugurated eight years later, March 4, 1849, and died July 9 of the next year, about 15 months after entering office. President Lincoln was inaugurated for the second term on March 4, 1865, and was killed April 14, less than two months after the commencement of the term of office.

Thurloe Weed and the President. Thurloe Weed, in a letter from Washington, says:

In calling upon Preston King, yesterday morning, I found him at breakfast with President Johnson, who was calm, thoughtful, and both deeply impressed and oppressed with a sense of the nation's loss and his own responsibilities. Though the interview was brief, I derived encouragement from it. He was affected sensibly by the evidences of confidence, from the people and their representatives, already manifested. His health is fully re-established, and I am sure that he has entered upon the duties of his great office with a firm and patriotic intention to prosecute the war until the rebellion and its cause are "crushed out," and the authority of the Government re-established throughout the Union.

The Richmond Whig of Monday says:

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. The verification of the rumor of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln fell like a thunder-clap upon this community yesterday, and the expression of regret and abhorrence of the act was almost universal among all classes, even those of the most ultra Southern feelings. Mr. Lincoln's liberal offer to Virginia had prepared the minds of all for a speedy and happy settlement of the present difficulties, so far as Virginia was involved. The impression was immediate and profound, that Virginia had lost her best friend, and forebodings painful to dwell upon were indulged in as regards the grave turn national events might take in view of the striking down of the guiding hand of Government policy. All the flags in the city and the flags of the shipping in the harbor were at half-mast Sunday and yesterday in recognition of the great calamity that has fallen so suddenly and unexpectedly upon the people of a whole continent, North and South, the effect of which will be felt in two hemispheres.

The Union losses in the recent battles near Petersburg are said to have been overestimated. They will not probably, all told, exceed ten or eleven thousand. The Medical Director at City Point estimates the number of Union wounded, up to the retreat of Lee, at five thousand. This was all he was instructed to make provision for.

The surrender of the different small Rebel military bands in Kentucky, in accordance with the recent order of General Palmer, appears to be progressing. We have accounts of the surrender of two or three more guerrilla chiefs and it is reported from Paducah that the Rebel General Lyon has also surrendered.

W. S. Picking, formerly a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at York, on Saturday week.

## A Regular Conspiracy.

The National Intelligencer, referring to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, says: We can state, on the highest authority, that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the Vice President. Booth, it is said, set his card up to the Vice President at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not conveniently see him. The names of the several appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astounded at the developments. From motives of public interest, we refrain from mentioning many of them that reach us.

## The Family of the New President.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His family resides, at present, in Nashville, Tennessee, and consists of his wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. His son Robert is twenty-nine, and Andrew Johnson, Jr., is twelve years of age. His two daughters, with their families, also reside in Nashville, having been driven from their homes in Eastern Tennessee. One of Mr. Johnson's sons, Charles, a surgeon in the army, was thrown from his horse in the year 1863, and killed, and Colonel Stover, a son in law, commanded the Fourth Regiment of Tennessee Infantry, was killed in the battle of Nashville, while gallantly leading his command, on the 18th of December, 1864. Judge Patterson, who is also a son in law of the President, lives in Nashville. Mrs. Johnson has been in very delicate health for some time past, and it is probable Mrs. Colonel Stover will provide over the Presidential household.—Wash. Chron.

MR. SEWARD'S CONDITION.—All the accounts from Washington represent Mr. Seward's condition as favorable to his recovery, and even his son's symptoms are more hopeful. The physicians say that the wounds inflicted upon the Secretary down the side of the face have greatly reduced the inflammation and the patient's suffering caused by the fractured bones from his previous injury. They also express the opinion that the simple contrivance of adjusting his jaws in strong wires, which had just been applied, undoubtedly prevented the artery Gassner was left on the surface of these wires where the edge of the dagger struck them.

EXCITEMENT AT WESTMINSTER, Md.—On Saturday, on the reception of the intelligence at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., of the assassination of President Lincoln, the most intense excitement ensued. A large mass meeting of the citizens was held at the Court House in the evening, at which resolutions were adopted to notify Jas. Shaw, of the Democrat, that the publication of his paper would no longer be permitted on account of its containing articles abusive of the late President and Mr. Johnson, and also providing for the appointment of a vigilance committee to prevent the return of any paroled rebel to the county. At midnight, long after the meeting adjourned, the office of the Democrat was visited, the types, cases, printing press, in fact all the material, were taken to the street and burned, and the press, stove, etc., in the building, broke with axes, saws, bars, etc. Though the establishment was completely gutted, the building itself was unharmed.

NEWBERY, N. C., April 15.—The superintendent of the railroad has arrived here from Goldsboro, and states that Gov. Vance was captured by our cavalry between Hillsboro and Raleigh on the 13th instant. The report states, (Vance) had been sent to Sherman by Johnston, who was at Hillsboro, with instructions to surrender the State of North Carolina to Sherman, but those instructions were afterwards countermanded, and Vance was returning to Johnston without having seen Sherman when he was captured. He is now a prisoner of war, not having carried out his mission.

The report also states that Jeff. Davis and family had joined Johnston at Hillsboro, which is about thirty miles west of Raleigh. Whether Davis arrived at Hillsboro after Vance had been sent to Sherman, and caused Johnston's instructions to Vance to be set aside, does not appear.

P. S.—Sherman's forces entered Raleigh a few days since, and are moving on beyond that place after Johnston, who continues to fall back without fighting.

News from Richmond states that the assassination of the President created the greatest consternation in that city. The people already express their fear of the consequences of the act. When Lee was told of the news he shut himself up in his house and refused to hear any details. It is feared that the Union troops will vent their ire upon the paroled prisoners yet straggling through the country. Stringent measures have been taken by Gen. Ord to suppress any outbreak.

By the arrival of the City of Baltimore from Liverpool, April 5, and Queenston, on April 6, we have one day's later news from Europe. The Portuguese Government has acceded to the American Minister's demand for the removal of the Commander of Fort Belom for firing on the frigate Niagara after her Commander had signalled him that he understood his summons. The Captain of the Shenandoah is very indignant at the authorities of Melbourne, who refused to furnish his vessel with supplies, and threatened to report their conduct to Richmond.

THE MEN CAPTURED FROM LEE.—It has been stated very generally in the newspapers, that General Lee had turned over only eight thousand men, and it was supposed that the best portion of his army had been sent to Johnston before the completion of the negotiation for surrender. This statement is incorrect. He has turned over under the articles of capitulation, over thirty-five thousand men, with a hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, and ten thousand stand of arms.—N. Y. Herald.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Harvey Ford, an old man in New Haven, Conn., was mysteriously affected by the news of President Lincoln's decease, and after appearing much depressed all day, he dropped dead in the evening.

A freshet in the St. Lawrence last week resulted in the loss of more than 20 lives and an enormous amount of property, including much live stock.

## VISIT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of Illinois, held at the National Hotel yesterday afternoon, the citizens of that State assembled at Willard's Hotel preparatory to paying their respects to his Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. Governor Oglesby, accompanied by Senator Richard Yates, Gen. Joshua N. Hayner, Ex-Senator O. H. Browning, Hon. D. L. Phillips, Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, Hon. J. N. Arnold, Hon. John Wilson, General Gamble, Col. John S. Loomis, Colonel James H. Bowen, Gov. Pickens, of Oregon, Gen. White, Hon. J. W. Hanna, Major L. Wait, Major W. Carroll, Mayor P. Flinn and a large concourse of citizens repaired to the rooms of President Johnson in the Treasury building. Governor Oglesby presented the delegation and addressed the President as follows:

## REMARKS OF GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

Mr. President—I take much pleasure in presenting to you this delegation of citizens of Illinois, representing almost every portion of the State. We are drawn together in this city by the mournful events of the past few days to give some forcible expression to the feeling we, in common with the whole nation, realize as pressing us to the earth, by appropriate and respectful ceremonies. We thought it not inappropriate before we shall separate, even in this sad hour, to seek this interview with your Excellency, that while the bleeding heart is pouring out its mournful anguish over the death of our beloved late President, the idol of our State and the pride of the whole country, we may earnestly express to you, the living Head of this nation, our deliberate, full and abiding confidence in you as the one who in this dark hour must bear upon yourself the mighty responsibility of maintaining, defending and directing its affairs. In the midst of this sadness, through the oppressive gloom that surrounds us, we look to you and to a bright future for our country. The assassination of the President of the United States deeply depresses and seriously aggravates the entire nation, but under our blessed Constitution it does not delay or for any great length of time retard its progress—does not for an instant disorganize or threaten its destruction. The record of your whole past life, familiar to us all—the splendor of your recent gigantic efforts to stay the hand of treason and assassination and restore the flag to the uttermost bounds of the Republic, assure that noble State we represent, and, we believe, the people of the United States, that we may safely trust its destinies in your hands, and to this end we come in the name of the State of Illinois, and we confidently believe, fully and faithfully expressing the wishes of our people, to present and pledge to you the cordial, earnest and unflinching support of our State to give to your Administration the strong support we have heretofore given to the Administration of our lamented late President, the policy of which we have heretofore, do now, and shall continue to endorse.

## SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President said: Gentlemen—I have listened with profound attention to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of this large delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the sudden circumstances which surround us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more, of an influential body like that before me, representing a great commonwealth, cheers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could make, and the one most readily appropriate to your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled the country cannot be reduced to words, and oppressed as I am by the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, saddened with grief, I can with difficulty respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of trust and honor for a long time, an occasion like this and a manifestation of public feeling so well timed, are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, ever pulse, as one with the popular heart, finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered unwelcome. To me they are real—your words of confidence and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could but gather from their strength to carry out my convictions of right.

This feeling, I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty, firmly and steadfastly, [applause.] If not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds. Need I repeat that no heart feels more sensibly than mine this great affliction? In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger—no feeling of revenge. But we have beheld a noble event in the history of mankind. In the midst of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and to observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, was assassinated, and when we trace the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then look at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and respected, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of ever so desperate wickedness. We can trace its sources through successive steps, without my enumerating them here, back to the source which is the spring of all our woes. Not one can say that if the perpetrator of this heinous act be arrested he should not undergo the extremest the law knows for crime. None will say that mercy should interpose. But it is alone guilty of a flagrant crime, who perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say, every eye teaches its

lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished. [Applause.] That the Government will not always bear with its enemies—that it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crime we there find upon laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty. We there find theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes treason. With other and inferior offences our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished. [Applause.] I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven upon every heart that treason is a crime and traitors should suffer its penalty. [Applause.]

While we are appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of our man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow—I care not by what weapons—an attempt on the State with impunity? While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of the assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assuaged? [Applause.]

I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise. Regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people in this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them. I do not harbor bitter and revengeful feelings towards any. In general terms, I would say that public morals should be established upon the sure and infallible principle of justice. [Applause.]

When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly and judiciously, remembering that I am the Executive of the Nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse. But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. [Applause.]

In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people. [Applause.]

In regard to my future course, I will make no professions—no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore and will guide me hereafter. In general, I will say that I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and, constructed as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that the government was made for man, not man for government. [Applause.]

The struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion that the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise. [Applause.] So long as each man feels that the interests of the government are his interest, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction, and if people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government and our liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail it, the Government will fall, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth. After having preserved our form of free government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this last ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will ever stand able to defend itself against all foes and panish treason. [Applause.]

In the dealings of an inscrutable Providence, I have been thrown unexpectedly into this position. My past life and especially my course through the present unhappy rebellion is before you. I have no principles to retract. I defy any one to point to any of my public acts at variance with the fixed principles which have guided me through life. I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise. Had any man, gifted with prescience, four years ago reported and written down in advance the events of the period the story would have seemed more marvellous than anything in the Arabian Nights. I shall not attempt to anticipate the future. As events occur and it becomes necessary for me to act I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the height of events as they transpire.

The President having concluded his address, the members of the delegation were then severally introduced to the President by Governor Oglesby.

VISIT OF THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. Directly after the delegation from Illinois retired, the President received a large number of delegates of the Christian Commission, temporarily residing in Washington. The Rev. Mr. Borden, of Albany, delivered a brief but eloquent and impressive address, saying that they recognized him as called, in the providence of God, to have rule over the nation. In the past public service of the President they had their foundation of hope for the future, and now as they looked on the face of his illustrious predecessor, whose sad death had moved the country to tears, they believed that God had sent him as Moses to lead the people, and his successor to give them a land of promise, and that the administration of justice and mercy would everywhere follow the success of our arms. Their prayer was for an enduring peace, and all the blessings of free government.

which request was seen. "While writing" we inquired if it was 1864 or 1865, and was answered, "Don't you know the year you live in?" Upon finishing his letter he deposited it in the mail box, and proceeded to his room. About seven o'clock he came down to the office, and, upon handing his key to Mr. Barker, the clerk on duty, the latter remarked his unusual pale and marble like appearance, and asked if he was ill. He answered quickly, "No," and asked, "Are you going to Ford's theatre to-night?" Mr. Barker replied "No." He said, "You ought to go; there is to be some splendid acting there to-night." The next heard of Booth was a little after 7 o'clock, when he, in company with five others, entered the drinking saloon of George Harry, adjoining Ford's Theatre, and all of them drank together. The emphasis of their manner in taking the drink attracted attention. After drinking they formally shook hands with each other, bidding one another good bye. Upon leaving the bar-room two of the party rode off on horse back.

After the tragic occurrence at Ford's Theatre an officer commanding one of the fortifications east of the city was hurrying to his command and was accompanied by an orderly. Between Lincoln Hospital and Camp Barry they came upon two men riding desperately. These two turned down a lane in which were four others, all mounted. The officer and his orderly gave chase, and were fired upon. The orderly was wounded, and the party pursued rode rapidly away and escaped with those who were evidently waiting for them.

These facts, in connection with others, which for the present should not be published, lead to the belief that the horsemen who crossed the Anasostia river on that fated night were accomplices and decoys, and that the real culprits are either concealed in the city or have taken a different direction.—Wash. Correspondent, N. Y. Times.

## Solemnities in Canada.

MONTREAL, April 18.—A public union prayer meeting last night was densely crowded. The meeting throughout was characterized by the deepest solemnity, and a feeling of earnest sympathy pervaded the whole of the vast multitude. Clergymen of all denominations were present. The Rev. Mr. Kemp said they had come together to express their sympathy with a great nation; that a people were this night bowed with sorrow. Shall we refuse to bow with them, and with them drape our hearts with blackness and shed a tear over him who lies the victim of a cruel assassin? The fall of Abraham—Lincoln was a common sorrow to every man within whose breast beats a true Christian heart. Let them drop a tear for the mighty chieftain, slain by the assassin's hand, and pray God that the calamity may be converted into a blessing.

The Rev. Mr. Bonser said he felt as if he had suffered a personal loss. He recounted many Christian acts of the President, and felt that his death would bind both nations heart to heart more than anything besides.

The Rev. Mr. Bond, of the Church of England, would not trust himself to speak on the subject, nor did he know how to characterize this cowardly, dastardly, fiend-like act, which the most heathen abhors.

A number of ministers spoke in the same feeling manner, and at the conclusion of the service the solemn tones of the Dead March in Saul were pealed from the organ, and the meeting dispersed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The feeling of intense abhorrence at the assassination of President Lincoln has found expression in some acts of hostility toward certain disloyal parties.

Last night the democratic newspapers here were mobbed and destroyed. This action was not the result of any recent offensive utterance, but was a sudden outbreak of long pent up indignation at their opposition to the government. It was effected with such rapidity, and was so unexpected, that the authorities were able to do nothing to prevent it.

At night the military took possession of the whole length of Montgomery street, the principal thoroughfare, and all approaches to it, thus preventing further violence in quarters of the city where it was most to be apprehended.

The French organ, L'Eclair Du Pacific, was threatened, but is now under guard. The Union and American was destroyed. Intense excitement prevailed all night.

Memorial services were held to day in all the churches, and public meetings were held to express the public feeling. The Mayor has called one for this afternoon, to prepare for the obsequies.

It is reported that the Democratic papers at Mayville and Grass Valley had been mobbed.

Rebel Sympathizers—Their Treatment. The Albany Evening Journal of Tuesday says:

The house in Buffalo, occupied by ex-President Fillmore, was the only one upon the block on which no emblems of mourning were displayed yesterday. The outraged people, made indignant by this proof of worthlessness and disloyalty, covered the front of the building with ink. The character of its occupant requires no additional blackening.

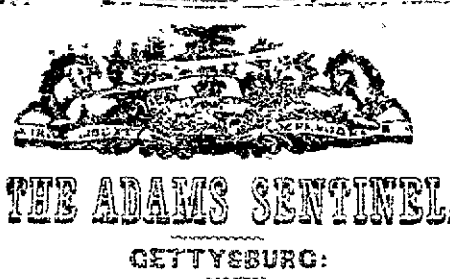
In Saratoga, Rev. Mr. Beecher expelled from his sanctuary a young Southern woman, who said that Saturday was the happiest day of her life. He said that no person who was capable of making such a remark should be permitted to sleep under his roof.

In Troy, in front of the Times office, a man who made the remark that "Lincoln ought to have been killed four years ago," was seized by a crowd, dragged through the dirt, kicked, cuffed and beaten, and a rope twice girt about his neck with a view of hanging him from a lamp post. He was rescued by the police, black in the face and almost exhausted, and taken to jail for safety. On another street, a tramp who made a similar remark was soundly whipped, and made, on bended knees and with clasped hands, to entreat the pardon of his fellow citizens.

A man was thrown off a Brooklyn ferry boat on Monday for expressing joy on account of the assassination. A passing tug saved his worthless life.

In Philadelphia the police force have been guarding the Age office for some days.

A monument to President Lincoln is in progress in New York.



## GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, April 25, 1865.

The address of the new President, which we publish to day, is of deep interest and will be universally read.

The places of business were closed in this place on Wednesday last, and the sable emblems of mourning displayed on all sides. There were impressive services in all the churches.

## Court.

There was not much business of importance transacted in Court last week. On Monday, after the usual preliminary business, Court adjourned, out of respect for the memory of the late President. Appropriate remarks were made by Judge Fisher and Messrs. Moses McClean, E. B. Buchler and D. McConaughy. The occasion was an impressive one.

Tuesday was given mostly to Orphans' Court business, including several arguments. Solomon Devan, (colored,) convicted at the January Term of an assault upon his school teacher, David McMillen, by shooting at him several times with a pistol, was sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary for a term of one year and one month from the 27th of January.

All the applications for Tavern License were granted.

## Court adjourned on Wednesday morning.

## Secretary Seward.

Our reports are up to 9 o'clock Sunday night, as to the condition of the Secretary of State. He was continuing to improve, and was doing quite as well as could be expected. His son F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary of State, has had further fragments of bone removed from his head, bore the operation well, and is more conscious and less restless.

## Funeral of the President.

The funeral of the late President took place in Washington on Wednesday last. The ceremonies were of the most mournful and impressive character. There never were higher honors paid to the dead there than on this occasion. The procession was an hour and a half in passing a given point. Probably 15,000 persons were in it. The remains left Washington on Friday morning, by a special train, and would reach Springfield by Wednesday of next week. The route was through Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis and Chicago. The highest honors were paid all along the route so far as heard from. The whole country is in mourning for the lamented dead.

Booth is said to have been seen in front of the theatre just previous to the assassination with a companion, by a Union soldier. They were waiting for the President to come out to his carriage at the end of the second act. As he did not come, Booth re-entered the theatre and the deed was speedily consummated.

Capt. Norris's Company left Harrisburg about two weeks ago for Roanoke Island, N. C., to join the 101st Regiment, P. V. On their passage through Baltimore the company, we understand, presented their Captain with a beautiful sword, sash and belt, as a mark of esteem.

THE 138TH P. V.—The loss in this regiment on the 2d of April was 1 killed and 11 wounded. On the 6th of April there were 3 killed and 7 wounded. Serg. H. J. Wortz, John Orr, and Joseph W. Linn, of Company B, were slightly wounded on the 2d. Company G lost no men. On the 6th of April Elias Hartzel, of Company G, was killed, and Corp. Wm. A. Hoke, of company B, was slightly wounded.

KILLED.—Cornelius Lott, son of Jacob Lott, of this vicinity, was killed in the battle near Averysboro', N. C., on the 16th of March. He belonged to an Illinois regiment—was a good soldier, and fell in the front rank. His age was nearly 30 years. Peace to his ashes.

THE 21ST CAVALRY.—Sergeant D. W. Houser, of Capt. Nickley's Company, in the 21st Pa. Cavalry, writes home as follows:

"Our regiment did not lose a man until the 5th inst. That day the Colonel captured a large wagon train and six pieces of artillery. On our way back our regiment was attacked, and was flanked on both sides by rebel infantry and charged on in the centre by rebel cavalry. Most of our regiment was dismounted at the time and could not get back. We lost about 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. Corp. Geo. Stites, Wm. McNair, Wm. Mickley, John Herring, Taylor Kime, Daniel Craver, and Aaron